

PRESIDENT'S RED CROSS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Send Forth to the Whole Human Family the Christmas Greeting for Which it Waits and for Which it Stands in Greatest Need.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in a proclamation made public today, calls on every American to join the American Red Cross during Christmas Roll Call Week, December 16 to 23.

well as a message of good will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. We must prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, our old indifference gone forever.

The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend upon the program of the associated governments, but there is immediate need today for every heartening word and for every helpful service. We must not forget that our soldiers and our sailors are still under orders and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence and that the Red Cross Christmas means a great deal to them.

As president of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every American would join the Red Cross for 1919, and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need.

WOODROW WILSON.

BRITAIN TO DEMAND 40,000,000,000

Peace Congress Opens First Week in January.

TO MAKE GERMANY PAY

Lloyd George, Balfour, Law and Barnes to Represent Great Britain in Negotiations—Another Delegate Yet to Be Selected.

London.—Great Britain will demand of Germany 40,000,000,000 pounds sterling for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the Daily Mail.

This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of 40,000,000,000 pounds per annum by the German payment.

The British claim, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee under Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Baron Cunliffe, former governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee.

The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

Congress Opens New Year Week. Paris.—President Wilson will be informed by wireless of the plans for the assembling of the inter-Allied conference and the meeting of the peace congress. He will also be advised concerning the recent gathering of the Supreme War Council at London.

The plans concerning the peace meetings are the results of Colonel Edward M. House's long talk with Premier Clemenceau, following a conference with Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and the Earl of Derby, the British ambassador to France.

The inter-Allied conference will reassemble on December 16 or 17. The meetings will be at the foreign offices in the Quai d'Orsay and not at Versailles. David Lloyd George, the British premier, and A. J. Balfour, the foreign minister, expect to come here at that time to meet President Wilson and attend the conference, but the elections in Great Britain may not permit them to remain more than two or three days.

To Waste No Time. The opening of the peace congress is set for the first week in January. It was the desire of the Americans to begin at the earliest possible moment. Other delegations felt that a later date would be necessary, owing to the Christmas holidays and the official functions connected with the presence of President Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, but the first week in January finally was chosen.

The first meetings will be for the actual framing of the preliminaries of peace with the representatives of the enemy powers, who will be present.

The names of the French delegates to the peace congress have not as yet been announced, but it is understood they will be three members of the government and possibly a fourth member. The British delegates will be Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, labor members of the war cabinet, and a fifth delegate not yet selected.

It is anticipated that the peace deliberations will last about four months, and, unless unforeseen obstacles arise, that final action will be reached toward the early part of May.

WAR CLOUD PASSING BY.

Chile and Peru Approaching A Peaceful Settlement. Buenos Aires.—The controversy between Chile and Peru is approaching a peaceful solution. La Nacion says it is informed by a confidential but reliable source as a result of the efforts of the State Department and the Uruguayan Foreign Office. The two foreign offices are said to have been in constant communication since Tuesday.

The newspaper's informant says that the two governments propose a partial plebiscite, and that the Chilean and Peruvian foreign offices are friendly disposed toward the proposal which contemplates restoration of a Pacific port to Bolivia.

1,056,550 ARMENIANS SLAIN.

Turkish Statistics Show 1,396,350 Deported. Saloniki.—M. Khanzadani, an Armenian leader and former officer of high rank in the Turkish Navy, on his arrival here declared that German and Turkish statistics which he saw in Constantinople in 1916 showed that 1,396,350 Armenians had been deported and that of that number 1,056,550 had been massacred. Thanking the Greek Government for its sympathy with the cause of the Armenians, he said the Greeks and Armenians should combine their efforts against Turkish oppression.

Attempt Made To Blow Up Brussels Palace Of Justice. Paris.—The Germans had laid plans to blow up the Palace of Justice in Brussels, according to a dispatch to the Soir from Brussels. In the cellar of the palace four infernal machines, placed there by the Germans, have been found close to some gunpowder and ammunition.

BANS ALL SUGAR BOWLS. Manager Of Childs' Restaurants Says They Are Not Sanitary. Philadelphia.—Childs' restaurants are among the few eating places in this city where the sugar bowl has not made its reappearance. J. A. Holmes, manager of Childs' restaurant at 1208 Chestnut street, explained it had been decided not to return to the free bowl practice for sanitary reasons.

4,500 TONS CANDY FOR ARMY. 595,000 Gallons Pickles Also Ordered For Expeditionary Force. Washington.—Nine million pounds of candy for the army has just been ordered by the War Department, and it was announced that a considerable part of it would be rushed overseas in time to insure a plentiful supply for Christmas. Other special purchases for the expeditionary force include 565,000 gallons of pickles.

ALLIED RULERS COMING. Poincare, Kings George, Albert and Emmanuel Are Expected. New York.—The United States will have as its guests in the near future President Poincare of France, King George of England, King Albert of Belgium, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the heads of any other nations which Wilson may visit during his tour to Europe. Stephanie Lauzanne, of the Matin, declared just before she departed for France.

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Washington.—The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the peace conference. Secretary Baker, in his annual report says this course is determined upon since "the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently as-

STORY OF WAR IS TOLD BY PERSHING

Detailed Report of How U. S. Men Won Battles.

CRISIS CAME ON MARCH 21

Says American Operations Previous to That Date Were Only a Part of Their Training—Pays Supreme Tribute to Army.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Gen. John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American expeditionary forces was given to the public Wednesday by Secretary Baker.

It is in the form of a preliminary report to the secretary, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse. It closes with the great words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to pave the way for the army that was to smash German resistance on the Meuse and give vital aid to the allies in forcing Germany to its knees 19 months later.

Crisis on March 21. General Pershing views the encounters before March 21 of this year, in which American troops participated as a part of their training, and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched and a crucial situation quickly developed in the allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at the time "equal to any demands of battle action."

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that on March 21 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as commander in chief of the allied armies, all of our forces. At his request the First Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin.

"As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

Men Eager for Test. "On April 26 the First Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient, on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 23 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and galling artillery fire.

"Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

Hold Foe at Chateau Thierry. There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne river toward Paris. He continues:

"The Third division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry. The Second division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor-trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Boursches and stoutly held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions.

"In the battle of Belleau wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with splendid precision.

Stand Between Paris and Foe. "Meanwhile our Second corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two were sent to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

By that time the great tide of American troop movements to France was in full swing and the older divisions could be used freely. The Forty-second

division, in line east of Reims, faced the German assault of July 15 and "held their ground unflinchingly;" on the right flank four companies of the Twenty-eighth division faced "advancing waves of German infantry," and the Third division held the Marne line, opposite Chateau Thierry, against powerful artillery and infantry attack.

Single Regiment Checks Enemy. "A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," General Pershing says. "It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 900 prisoners."

This was the stage set for the counter-offensive which, beginning with the smashing of the enemy's Marne salient, brought overwhelming victory to the allies and the United States in the eventful months that have followed. The intimation is strong that General Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his decision to strike.

Counter-Offensive Opens. General Pershing continues: "The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage.

"Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second divisions in company with chosen French divisions.

"Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action.

"The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the First division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-Sec.

"The Second division took Beau Repaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid front and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

First American Army Formed. The report describes in some detail the work of completing the reduction of the salient, mentioning the operations of the Twenty-sixth, Third, Fourth, Forty-second, Thirty-second, and Twenty-eighth divisions. With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, General Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise.

A troop concentration, aided by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began, involving the movement, mostly at night, of 600,000 men.

A sector reaching from Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle, eastward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest of Argonne was taken over, the Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel and the French Seventeenth corps, on the heights above Verdun, being transferred to General Pershing's command.

The combined French, British, and American air forces mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the western front up to that time in a single operation.

Battle of St. Mihiel. Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient General Pershing says: "After four hours' artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French.

"These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire-cutters and others armed with Bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defenses of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

"Our First corps advanced to Thlaucourt, while our Fourth corps curved back to the southwest through Nonard. The Second Colonial French corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the Fifth corps took its three ridges and captured a counter-attack.

"A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the Fifth corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thlaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre.

16,000 Prisoners Taken. "At a cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz.

"This signal success of the American First army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The allies

found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with." The report shows for the first time officially that with this brilliantly executed coup, General Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allies and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse.

The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thin held line of this long, quiet sector. The attack opened on September 26, and the Americans drove through entanglements, across No Man's Land, to take all the enemy's first-line positions.

Battle of the Meuse. Closing the chapter, General Pershing says: "On November 6 a division of the First corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our lines of departure. The strategic goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing could save his army from complete disaster.

"In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front.

"Our divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first.

"Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-eighth, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth were in the line twice.

Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Other Corps Active. The commander in chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating with French or British armies during this time.

He tells of the work of the Second corps, comprising the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel; in how the Second and Thirtieth divisions got their chance in October by being assigned to aid the French in the drive from Reims, and of the splendid fighting of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions, sent to join the French army in Belgium.

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force, General Pershing reports: "There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including these en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses."

"Of this total there are in France 1,333,169 combatant troops."

Problem of Equipment. Of their equipment he says: "Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks.

"In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75, one 55-millimeter howitzer and one 55 G. P. F. gun from their own factories for 30 divisions.

"The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 100 75-millimeter guns.

First U. S. Planes in May. "In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,678 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes.

"The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and together we have received 1,370. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918.

"As to tanks, we were compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the French government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependencies upon France for artillery, aviation and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production.

"All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

BARUCH TO QUIT WAR BOARD. President Accepts Resignation Effective January 1—Organization to Be Abolished. Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the war industries board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the war industries board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

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SOCIAL RANK IN GERMANY

Richard Lieber Describes Conditions of Life That Existed Under Autocratic and Military Rule.

"The great majority of immigrants belong to the poorer classes," said Richard Lieber in a speech in Indianapolis, according to the German Democracy Bulletin. "But no matter how poor or well-to-do, they belong in a circumscribed class out of which they cannot move except in extraordinary circumstances. What has America done for them? If it had not done another thing than to remove this damnable barrier it would be entitled to our uprighing thanks and devotion. Here we meet on a common plane; in Germany we were assigned to a definite spot in their medieval layer cake and there we stay, our children and grandchildren.

"You remember, of course, that in Germany the youngest lieutenant is eligible to court attendance, whereas in civil service the rank has to be very high to be 'most graciously commanded.' That circumstance gave rise to the striking expression attributed to a shavetail of a Potsdam guard officer: 'In civilian life, human beings only begin with the rank of private counselor.'

"How many of us under the classification would have a right to consider ourselves human beings at all? 'It may be said that I am merely a joke, but I know whereof I speak, for my father was an officer of the government and the army and although he had practically only three men between himself and the emperor, I do remember how that high-minded and liberal man ached under the restrictions of class and rank. I for one got enough of it in time, and although I have many pleasant and even tender memories of the old country, they are strictly disconnected from any tolerance of the absolute and medieval claptrap of royalty and its adulterers.

"To those few, however, who even now fail in unequal loyalty to our country, and who still live in their thought in Germany, to those few I say: 'You are not wanted over there and you are not needed here. You want to be a citizen of two countries, and you are a citizen nowhere. Germany sneers at you for your academic sympathies and the United States holds you in contempt for your pitiful attempt to be true to two political wives.'

"Walter Damrosch and I, about ten years ago, had discussed America and Germany; when speaking of the many beautiful things abroad, he suddenly sighed and exclaimed: 'But with all, should I want to be the same Walter Damrosch in Germany that I am in America, I would at least have to be Landgrave of Thuringia or archduke of Luxembourg.'

Lincoln Accorded High Rank. Although preceded and followed in the presidential office by men who had received long and thorough college and university training, which he lacked, there is, nevertheless, not one of them the equal of Abraham Lincoln, in clarity, brevity and felicity of expression. "His simple, luminous sentences," says one of our national writers, "are models that cannot be improved upon." Today Lincoln's position as a master of the English tongue in its strength and simplicity is unquestioned. The French Academy, Emerson, Lowell, Everett, Beecher, Ingersoll are united on that point. "No man of his century," says the author of his Letters and Addresses, "could state a proposition with more exactness and compactness. His clarity of expression, the consistent building up of his arguments, his brilliant wit, his merciless pursuit of illogic in his opponents were phenomenal."

The Gettysburg address was ranked by Emerson as the peer of any of the utterances of man.

William B. Towsley of Chicago received a letter from his son in France and upon this letter hangs a story. Myron H. Towsley, twenty-three years old, went over with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth United States field artillery and is now a corporal.

In his letter he described the sensation of getting a baptism of shell fire. He admitted he was scared, that knees, stomach and nerves went on a strike. To considerable length he described the symptoms of fear he frankly admitted he felt. But down at the bottom of the letter the censor, a lieutenant, wrote:

"Your son writes that he was frightened. Nevertheless, he volunteered to go out into 'No Man's Land' under shell fire, and bring back a wounded captain."

Mean Feeling. A colored unit was moving up to take its place in the line of battle. It was early morning, and daylight had not yet begun to break.

"Hey, sergeant," came a voice from over in the brush to the left, "when we all goin' to find them Boches?" "Never you mind, child; you all gonna find plenty of them things 'fore long."

"Well, I sho hope so, sergeant," came the voice. "If I don't get rid of dis mean feelin' 'fore long I'se gwine to carve up on the mess sergeant, sho."—The Stars and Stripes.

Heroism. Heroism is always the same, however the fashion of a hero's clothes may alter. Every hero in history is as near to a man as his neighbor, and if we should tell the simple truth of some of our neighbors, it would sound like poetry.—George W. Curtis.

Times of Life's Deep Emotions. At certain periods of life we live years of emotion in a few weeks and look back on those times as on great gaps between the old life and the new.—Thackeray.

Quite So. "Washington at Valley Forge presents a heroic figure."

"You bet. Quite different from a kaiser in a cellar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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